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these he rejects, the third and fifth summarily. The fourth he regards as at least logically tenable and makes something of a plea for it, though pointing out that what we need now is facts and rigid experiments.

(4.) *Encore les chevaux d'Elberfeld*, par M. ED. CLAPARÈDE, avec une note de M. le Dr. J. de Modzelewski, Archives de Psychologie, XIII, 1913, 244-284.

(4.) The first section of this second paper of Claparède's on the Elberfeld horses is devoted to the results of a second visit to Krall's stables, in March of the current year, made in company with Drs. Modzelewski and Weber-Bauler of Geneva. Claparède had, with these gentlemen, opportunity to work with the horses both when Krall was absent from the city and when he was present and actively co-operating. The results obtained were entirely negative; that is, the horses failed to respond correctly in most of the tests, the percentage of right cases, according to tables given in Dr. de Modzelewski's note, running only from 7½ to 13%. In the few tests made "without knowledge" there were also no successes.

The general failure of the horses Krall thought might be due to their shedding their coats—"always a trying time for them" (p. 250); but we learn from a letter cited by Claparède (p. 257) that two of the horses very soon after worked well for another visitor, and again on p. 267 we find this note by Krall upon Claparède's first visit: "Prof. Claparède was here some time ago and obtained no results. . . . The day after the departure of M. Claparède, an elderly and very friendly major came to see the horses. He succeeded in becoming the friend of the animals, and they worked without making errors. . . . You see that everything depends on the visitors, especially if they are, or are not, on good terms (*sympathiques*) with the horses." We fear that this is the handwriting on the wall for Prof. Claparède at Elberfeld and indeed for any visitor who cherishes scientific reserves.

The second section of Claparède's paper is devoted to a convenient critical review of recent literature arranged according to the hypotheses favored—trickery, unconscious signals, telepathy, and independent intelligence of the horses. The third section is a counterblast to the "protestation" issued by opponents of Krall's views among German zoologists and comparative psychologists.

The final section is the note of Dr. de Modzelewski in which he favors a telepathic explanation—or, as he prefers to term it, the suggestion of motor inhibition (*suggestion motrice d'inhibition*)—as against the hypotheses of fraud, unconscious signals, and independent intelligence. This, to the reviewer's mind, is not far from saying that the horses are controlled by signals conveyed in a manner not yet determined.

(5.) *I Cavalli pensanti di Elberfeld*, by Dr. WILLIAM MACKENZIE. Da una Conferenza tenuta al VI Congresso della Società Italiana per il Progresso delle Scienze. Genova, Ottobre, 1912. Estratto della Rivista di Psicologia, Anno VIII, n. 6, 1912. Pp. 43.

(5.) In Dr. Mackenzie's presentation of the case for the independent thinking of the Elberfeld horses the reader who has traversed Krall's own volume will find little that is new, save a few paragraphs with reference to the personality of Krall (pp. 9 ff.) and brief descrip-